

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

VOLUME XXIII, NUMBER 2

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1953

## Do Not Quit!

By Walter E. Myer

"EVERYBODY makes a mistake now and then. Will you tell me what you consider to be the biggest mistake of your life so far?"

Many Americans were asked this question recently in a Gallup Poll. The one reply which appeared most often was: *Didn't get enough education.*

As the school year gets under way, it is a good time to consider the value of an education. Thousands drop out of school each year. Undoubtedly there are a considerable number of young people throughout the nation that are right now considering leaving school.

Most of those who end their schooling do so to get a job. They seem to feel that they are only marking time while attending school, that school is delaying them from making a living, and that they may benefit by getting a job now rather than later. The comparatively high wages that are being paid to unskilled workers in these times lure many young people away from school.

Is a young person wise to go to work before completing his education? In most cases, it would seem that he is not. Certainly the Gallup Poll findings do not indicate so. They indicate that most of those who end their schooling early come to regret it later.

The value of an education is further borne out by U. S. government figures on earnings. They show that men 25 years old and above who have completed high school and have then gone to work average \$750 more per year in income than do those who have finished only the eighth grade. Those who have had four years or more of college average \$1,200 more yearly than do those who have only a high school education.

But there are more than financial advantages in completing one's education. The educated person is better equipped than the uneducated to make the day-to-day decisions that modern living demands. He is likely to adjust himself socially better than the uneducated individual. The educated person is more likely to be a better citizen and less likely to be fooled by false political doctrines.



Walter E. Myer

A reporter for *The Washington Post* recently interviewed a young American soldier who had been a prisoner of war for many months in Korea. The young man had observed the tactics of the communists. He told the reporter: "When you lose your freedom, you have a lot of time to think. One of the biggest mistakes I made in my life was quitting school. That's how communism works—on the illiterate. . . I've seen it."

Of course, an education in itself is no guarantee of success or security. Some well-educated people have achieved neither.

On the other hand, certain people with little formal education have achieved great personal success and have become outstanding citizens. Even so, most of them regret—as the Gallup Poll indicates—that they did not have more education. If they had, they might have attained even greater success.



IS THAT LITTLE UMBRELLA enough protection against the H-Bomb?

## Our Air Protection

Though Russia Could Hit Us Hard with Atom Bombs, Citizens and Officials Lack Interest in Civil Defense

WILL the knowledge that Russia can produce hydrogen bombs cause us Americans to take real interest in preparing for possible attacks against our homeland? It should, but maybe it won't. Four years ago we learned that the Soviet Union was making the older type of atomic bombs, yet we did little about home defense.

We still neglect this task despite repeated warnings that our nation is in peril. U. S. Air Secretary Harold Talbott recently declared that the Soviets are "capable of an immediate atomic attack on . . . any point in the United States."

We don't know how many atom bombs the Russians possess, but top U. S. officials estimate that the number is somewhere around 300. These, it is believed, are at least 2½ times as powerful as the ones we dropped on Japan in 1945. A hundred Soviet planes, loaded with present-day atomic bombs, could conceivably cause as much destruction as was done by all the bombing fleets of America and Britain during the entire length of World War II.

But suppose an armada of Moscow's planes were to attempt a raid on us. Couldn't we detect these aircraft and shoot them down before they reached our cities?

Probably we would destroy a few.

The United States now operates a number of radar stations and ground observer posts to give warning of approaching enemy craft, and we have fighter planes that stand ready to challenge invaders at a moment's notice. But most experts think these present defenses are pitifully inadequate and are not being rapidly enough improved.

Dr. Ralph Lapp, a scientist who has spent much time studying the problems of atomic warfare, says: "Our present air defenses could stop only one bomber out of six under the best conditions. At night, or in bad weather, or in a sneak attack at low altitude, our batting-down average would be far less."

Scientists familiar with our present means of warding off enemy bombers declare that vast improvements could be made. Some think we can set up a defense network good enough to destroy at least 70 per cent of all the bombers in an attacking enemy fleet.

This would involve putting great quantities of radar and communications equipment in areas far beyond our boundaries—especially in the Arctic regions that constitute Russia's most likely air invasion route to the United States. It would involve stationing jet fighters at many distant outposts, so that they could attack

(Concluded on page 6)

## French Troubles Worry the U. S.

Weakness of an Important Ally Holds Back Our Efforts to Bolster Free World

LATE summer in France is ordinarily a time of peace and calm. Numerous factories and shops close their doors and give their employees vacations. Some cities have almost a deserted air as many of their residents go to the country. France's main law-making body, the National Assembly, is in recess, and business in government offices goes on at a leisurely pace.

The summer of 1953 has not followed the usual pattern, though. During most of August, strikes erupted throughout the country. Postal employees, railroad men, bus drivers, and many others stopped work. Lights burned late in government offices in Paris as Premier Joseph Laniel and his helpers put in long hours to restore order out of chaos.

France's leaders were faced with troubles abroad, too. Bloody rioting flared briefly in French-controlled Morocco where natives are demanding a greater degree of freedom. In Indochina, where France and her native allies have been fighting the communists for almost seven years, the military situation remained tense as both sides awaited the end of the rainy season.

U. S. leaders are deeply concerned about the troubles which France is experiencing. This nation of 42 million people—about the size of Nevada and Colorado combined—is a key country in the defense system which we are helping to build against communist aggression in Western Europe. She is also playing a vital, anti-communist role in Asia. Disturbances in France are bound to weaken our side in the world struggle against communism.

France could be a powerful ally. She enjoys a good balance between industry and agriculture. She has many natural resources, including fer-

(Continued on page 2)



FRENCH PREMIER Joseph Laniel



# French Troubles

(Continued from page 1)

tile lands, water power, and such minerals as coal, iron, and lead. Her people are highly skilled. She has the makings of a prosperous nation and a strong partner in the western alliance.

In recognition of the vital part she is playing in today's world struggle, the United States has given France more aid since the end of World War II than we have given to any other country. We have funneled more than 10 billion dollars (loans, grants, and military aid) into France since the end of World War II. We have done so in order to help France play her part in the western defenses while recovering from the war. The sum amounts to more than \$60 for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

Yet with all her natural assets and with all the aid she has received from us, France is today beset by troubles from all sides. Her treasury is practically empty, and she is threatened with bankruptcy. In the words of her former Premier, Paul Reynaud, France has become "the sick man of Europe."

Why? What is the matter with France? What is needed to put the nation on its feet again?

## Cause of Strikes

The August disturbances were an outgrowth of France's basic weaknesses. In order to save money, the French government proposed an economy program. It would have brought about the dismissal of some post office workers and would have postponed the time of retirement for others.

The post office workers promptly went on strike. In France many industries are controlled by the government, and thousands of these employees walked off their jobs in sympathy with the postal workers. The strikers claimed that they were being made to shoulder most of the burden in the economy program, while businessmen, farmers, and other groups were not being called upon to do their fair share. From what had started as a complaint against specific economy moves, the rapidly spreading strikes developed into a nation-wide protest against low living standards.

There is no doubt that French workers have had a rough time since the war. Inflation has pushed prices sky-high, and wages have not kept pace. Housing is still scarce.

The average weekly wage of a French worker is between \$15 and \$20. In addition to their wages, married workers also receive certain family benefits, and many Frenchmen receive various other types of social security aids. Yet, with these extras, the income of the average French worker is still woefully low as compared to our standards.

Actually, most French people in the cities barely make ends meet. Many a family finds itself living on thin soup, potatoes, and bread during the last week of each month. A refrigerator is a luxury wholly beyond the reach of a worker's family. The worker's wife has to show the utmost ingenuity in patching old clothing. To buy a good overcoat costs a French worker one month's salary.

The big reason for the inflation which has brought on high prices is war. War always creates scarcities

and pushes prices upward. Yet France's neighbors, also ravaged by war, have managed to forge ahead. The fact that France has not been able to do so indicates serious weaknesses.

One weakness is the tax system. France's taxes are high. About a third of her national income goes to taxes as compared to a fifth of U. S. national income. But France's methods of taxation are far different from ours.

Whereas we rely mainly on the income tax, the French government raises most of its money through taxes on the products which everybody has to buy. Almost all items which Frenchmen purchase—food, matches,

facturing with suspicion, even though this system brings down prices. Unlike American manufacturers, the French industrialists prefer to turn out a small number of items with a large profit on each one, rather than to turn out a large number of items and make a small profit on each. This keeps the prices of manufactured goods high.

Moreover, French industrialists do not like competition, which drives prices down. They prefer to band together with their competitors and agree not to undercut each other. In addition, much factory machinery is very old, and industrial techniques are often way behind the times. The result is that a Frenchman works three

their representatives and send them letters telling them how they should vote and why? In an emergency session of the Assembly (parliament) do they speed this action by using telegrams? Do they have their press give them impartial presentations of the major situations, in readable form, so that they can give such guidance to their representatives? The answer is 'no'—a complete and unqualified 'no.'

The failure of most French people to take a live interest in their government has made it possible for members of special interest groups to wield influence out of all proportion to their numbers upon the nation's lawmakers. The legislators, lacking the day-by-day support of people generally, often take action for the benefit of certain pressure groups at the expense of the nation as a whole.

A number of these minority groups have even organized small political parties in the effort to gain special advantages for their members. Whereas nearly all Americans work together in two major parties, the French belong to some 15. A French premier must have the support of some other parties besides his own in order to stay in power. If, at any time, the majority of the members of the national legislature oppose him on an issue, he is compelled to resign. The various parties seldom cooperate for long, and thus government leadership is constantly changing.

The government headed by Joseph Laniel is the 18th which France has had since she was liberated in World War II. No premier and cabinet have been able to stay in power long enough to plan and carry out a sound economic program.

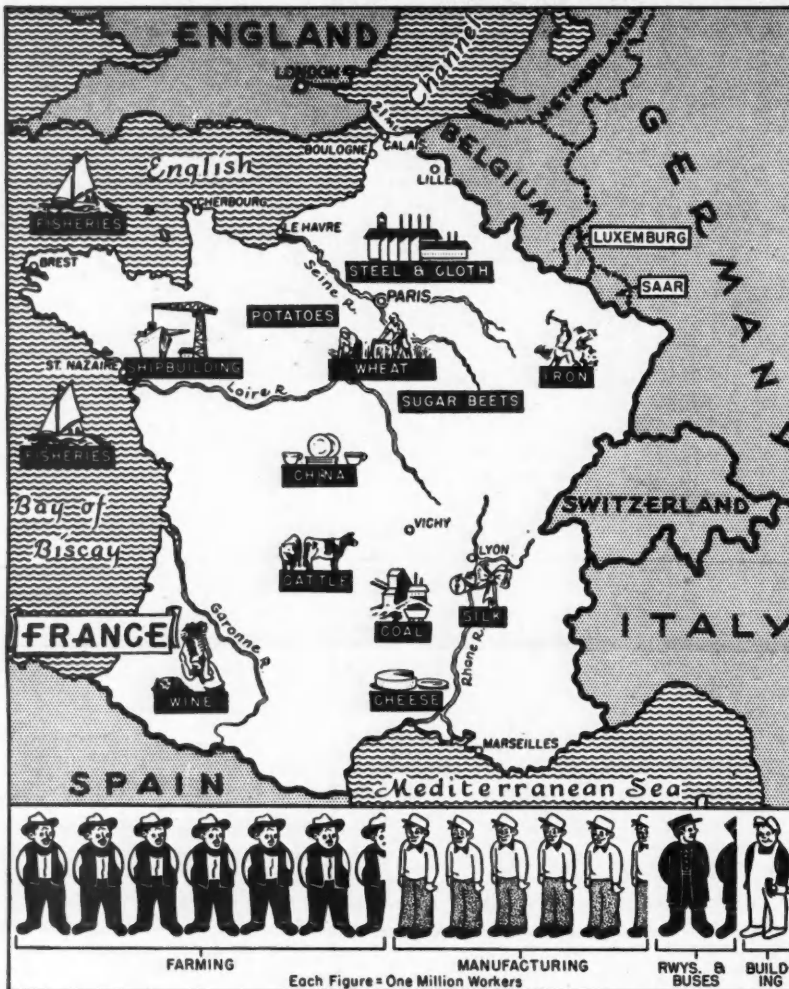
## Weak Foreign Policy

This situation has also kept the French government from taking action on vital matters of foreign policy. For example, the proposal for a European army to consist of the troops of France, Western Germany, Italy, and other western nations has bogged down, largely because of the attitude of the French. Even though some French leaders were among those first advocating the plan, the officials of that country are becoming more and more reluctant to join an army in which Western Germany would be represented. They are afraid that their old enemy, Germany, would build up enough military strength to threaten France once more. Consequently the strengthening of Western Europe's defenses—one of the United States' major goals abroad—is falling behind schedule largely because of French weakness and uncertainty.

The big question is, "Can France, a once great power, come back?" The strikes, it is true, came to an end after about three weeks. Premier Laniel promised to do his best to improve conditions for the workers who went back to their jobs.

Another factor in their return was the entry of French communists into the strike picture. Seeing an opportunity to weaken the country and increase their own chances of coming into power, the communists tried to take over leadership of the strike. Fortunately, the leaders of the unions that started the strike are staunchly anti-communist. They did not want the communists to profit, and ordered their men back to work.

Though the strikes ended without violence, the underlying causes re-



FRANCE should be able to solve her difficulties by hard work. She has farm land that can grow enough food for all the people. She also has coal mines, iron and steel mills, textile mills, machine factories, and other productive facilities.

clothing, and so forth—are taxed in one form or another. The tax is, of course, added to the cost of the item, and the price is pushed upward.

France uses the income tax, too, but it is widely evaded. Many shopkeepers, it is said, keep two sets of books—one to show the tax collector, and another, secret book to show their actual profits. French farmers keep few records of any kind. It is usually impossible for the government to prove that tax evasion is taking place, and it makes little effort to do so.

The result is that the great majority of Frenchmen who pay income taxes are those whose taxes are deducted from payrolls. Industrial workers make up most of this group. They resent the fact that they have to pay both income and sales taxes when they know that many well-to-do businessmen and farmers are escaping their fair share of the income tax burden.

Another factor which tends to keep prices high is what has been called the "horse-and-buggy" attitude of French industrialists. They look upon the mass production system of manu-

times as long as an American to produce the same amount of goods. That is one reason why many French products cost more than similar ones in our country.

The story is told of a shoe manufacturer who made a sincere effort to modernize. He installed new machines, and used the latest techniques. Formerly his product had sold for \$10, but now he succeeded in producing a better shoe at a lower price. He felt it could sell for \$7.50, and that many more pairs would be sold. However, the chain which sold the shoes claimed they were so good that they should sell for the old price of \$10. Thus, the saving that should have been passed on to the purchaser went to the store in added profit—and the manufacturer sold no more shoes than before.

Another serious weakness in France is the widespread indifference of the people toward government affairs. In *The Christian Science Monitor*, Volney Hurd, chief of the newspaper's Paris bureau, wrote as follows:

"Do the people of France watch



main. It is quite obvious that sweeping changes are needed if France is to become a thriving nation once more. A system which distributes the tax burden more fairly among various groups in the population—and enforces tax collections—is a prime necessity.

To bring about lower prices will require an increase in production and an overhauling of the industrial system.

Constitutional reforms that will eliminate the rapid turnover in governments are urgently required.

It is not hard to point out needed reforms, but it is difficult indeed to predict when they will come about. Before they can be achieved, many more people in France will have to take a day-by-day interest in political affairs. Various pressure groups in France will have to consider the nation's welfare as well as their own. If they don't they may yet bring about the utter collapse of France, in which case they will suffer as much as everyone else in the country.

There are some indications that certain French leaders realize how serious the situation is, and are determined to do something about it. The Laniel government is taking a few cautious steps toward reforms. It wants to lower prices, particularly on food, to forbid price-fixing agreements among manufacturers, and to stimulate low-cost housing. But a great deal will have to be done along these lines to restore France's political and economic health.

Meanwhile, France's value as an ally to the U. S. is bound to be less than it would be if she were a powerful nation. To what degree we shall continue to help her remains to be seen. It seems quite likely, though, that our assistance will be reduced. The aid we've given has plainly not primed the pump of recovery to the extent we had hoped it would. On the other hand, it is generally agreed that our assistance did stimulate recovery enough in the immediate postwar years to keep France from going communist. She may still do so, but the threat has lessened.

#### Another Big Problem

Faced with numerous problems in Europe, France is confronted in the Far East with the costly Indochinese war. Dragging on since 1946, the conflict has cost France twice what we gave her in aid under the European Recovery Plan. The war is unpopular among the French people and there is mounting pressure for France to bring it to an end at any cost.

Yet if France moves out of Indochina, the communists are not only certain to take over that Asian country but would probably push southward into Thailand and Indonesia. The western nations want to prevent that possibility. The rubber, tin, oil, and other wealth of southeast Asia would vastly strengthen the communist military machine.

The Korean truce has brought new worries to the French. They fear that China, now that she is no longer fighting in Korea, will turn her attention to Indochina. If she does so, it will create a major crisis for the western nations.

The United States has delivered more than 300 shiploads of military aid to the French and the native forces fighting the communists in Indochina. U. S. assistance has increased steadily in recent years, and we are now paying about one third of the war's cost.



IN CASABLANCA, French Morocco, troops keep alert guard against disorder

## In French Morocco

A New Sultan, Friendly to France, Takes Over Government Post But He Faces Strong Opposition from Arab Groups

FRANCE—engaged in war against communists in Indochina and recently hard hit by strikes and government troubles at home—is also having difficulties in French Morocco. France hopes to keep her hold on the North African territory by making some new concessions to the people there. That won't be easy, though, for a large group of Moroccans want complete independence.

At present, French Morocco is a protectorate. France exercises supreme authority in government through a resident general, but Moroccans look upon a Sultan as their native ruler. The Sultan is considered both a king, at the head of government—and a religious leader of the Moroccans, who are Moslems. Beneath the Sultan are Pashas and Caid's who head local governments in provinces and villages.

Twenty-five years ago, France made Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef the Sultan of Morocco. He cooperated with the French for a long period of time. During and after World War II, though, the Sultan changed his views. He wanted to break ties with France and make Morocco a completely independent country. He had the support of his country's Arabs, who make up about 25 per cent of the population of around 8½ million.

The majority of Moroccans are known as Berbers. They live mostly in mountainous areas and follow ancient tribal customs. Although both Berbers and Arabs are Moslems, they do not get along very well. Leader

of the Berbers is Hadj Thami el Mezouari el Glaoui, a Pasha and a strong friend of the French.

El Glaoui last spring started a campaign to get rid of the Sultan, who was unpopular with the Berbers. El Glaoui got the support of other Pashas and Caid's for his cause. France refused to remove the Sultan some months ago, so the Berber tribesmen went ahead on their own. Last month, they elected a new Sultan—Moulay Mohammed ben Arafa.

#### Trouble Develops

Rioting broke out at once in Moroccan cities, and many people were killed. Finally, French troops stepped in and restored order. The French sent the old Sultan into exile in Corsica and accepted the new one. France and the new Sultan exchanged promises of close cooperation.

While France's action brought an end to fighting last month, the danger of new outbreaks remains. The Arabs are angry over the exile of the ruler they supported, and they are bitter because their hopes of independence have been smashed for the time being. Almost certainly, there will be more trouble in French Morocco.

The United States is worried about the situation. We have air bases in Morocco and other parts of North Africa. They are an important part of our anti-communist defense system, and would be endangered if a violent revolution were to break out.

In size, French Morocco—with an area of about 153,000 square miles—is a bit smaller than California. There is a fertile plain along the coast. Mountains in the interior average more than 10,000 feet in elevation. The climate is mostly warm, like that of Florida, although parts of the interior are rather cold in winter.

Farming is the chief occupation of the Moroccans. They grow wheat, barley, and other grains, citrus fruits, dates, olives, and hemp (for making rope). The territory is rich in phosphate, used as a fertilizer, and also has coal, iron ore, manganese, tin, zinc, and lead. Cork is a major product of Morocco's forests.



## Science News

THE Air Force announced recently that it has been successful in developing a "flying aircraft carrier" which can launch and recover a jet fighter plane in flight.

A B-36, the world's biggest known bomber, was converted into the carrier, and a high speed Thunderstreak jet fighter, the F-84F, was the plane carried in the underside of the B-36. The Air Force reported that the B-36 lands and takes off with the fighter plane in its bomb bay, wings protruding below the fuselage.

To launch the jet fighter, a frame holding the fuselage lowers it out of the bomb bay, and the Thunderstreak roars off alone. On its return a hook at the nose of the fighter catches the dangling frame, another latch catches the plane behind the cockpit, and the jet is lifted back into the bomb bay.

One possible use of the fighter-bomber combination would be to have the B-36 carry the Thunderstreak, which can be equipped to transport atomic bombs, to within the jet's round-trip range of an atomic bomb target. Then the 600 mile-an-hour jet fighter could streak to such a target some 800 miles away, make its strike and have a much greater chance of getting back safely than the slower B-36, which has a 435-mile-an-hour speed and a 10,000 mile range.

Perfection of the world's most powerful microscopic equipment—capable of distinguishing particles only two one-hundredths of a trillionth of an



3-D FOR \$30. George Yarbrough, 19, a Florida drive-in theater operator, didn't feel like paying \$10,000 to convert his equipment to show 3-dimensional movies. So he built his own outfit for \$30.

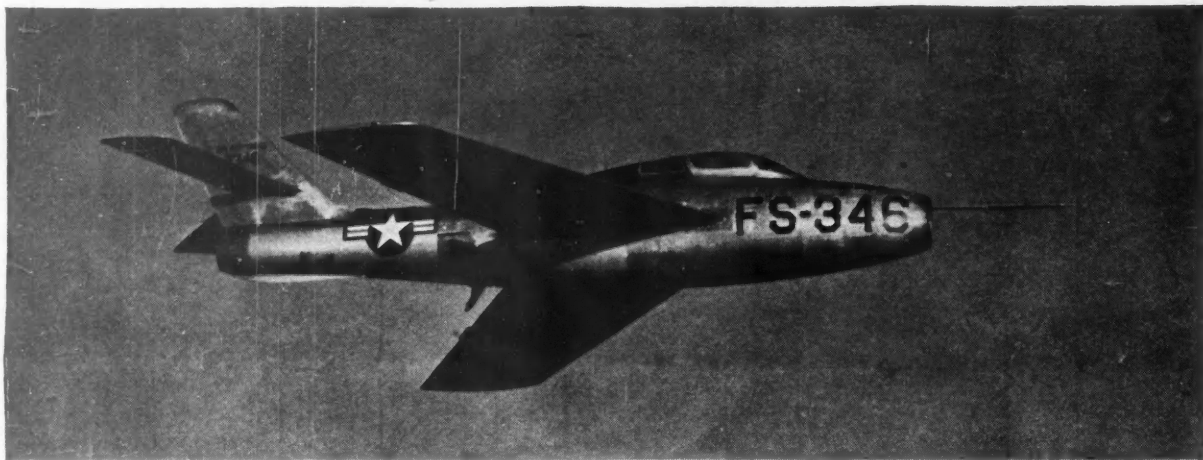
inch apart within the nucleus of the atom—has been announced by physicists at Stanford University.

The microscopic equipment is powerful enough to see 10 times deeper into the atom than any previously built equipment. It weighs 2½ tons and uses a magnet as an "eyepiece" to distinguish particles within the atomic nucleus.

The equipment is used in combination with an atom smasher which shoots electrons into the nucleus of the target atom. Along with the atom smasher, the scientists are using a high-energy apparatus that scatters the electrons, measures their number and their angles of deflection. The information which scientists have been able to obtain through the use of the new equipment has already given them a more accurate picture of the atomic nucleus than was available before.



# The Story of the Week



THUNDERSTREAK, the new F-84F swept-wing jet fighter that can do more than 600 miles an hour and carry an atom bomb. The plane can be hauled by a long-distance B-36 to within a few hundred miles of a target. The Thunderstreak may then slip from the B-36, fly over the target, drop a bomb, and return to the bigger ship.

## U. S. Schools—1953

About 2 out of every 9 Americans are attending school this year, either in the grades, in high school, or at the college level. All told, our schools have an enrollment of nearly 37 million students—more than ever before.

The greatest increase in enrollment this year, over last, is in the grade schools. They now have nearly 27 million pupils, compared with slightly fewer than 25½ million last year. High schools have close to 7½ million students—a slight increase over the figure for the previous school term. Enrollment in colleges, universities, and commercial schools stands at about 2½ million—a little gain over last year.

How does this increase in our student population affect our schools? Schools in many communities suffer from shortages of teachers, buildings, and equipment. A high education official in Washington, D. C., recently declared that we are desperately in need of at least 345,000 additional classrooms. At present, he added, 3 out of every 5 classrooms are overcrowded, and 1 out of every 5 students is forced to attend schools that do not have adequate fire protection. We also have about 72,000 fewer teachers than we need.

## Aid to Iran

As this is being written, American and Iranian officials are putting the finishing touches on an agreement for the U. S. to send emergency financial aid to the Middle Eastern land. Iran is in desperate need of help. Its affairs have been in turmoil for several years now, and it is broke. According to official Iranian estimates, that country is at least \$210 million in debt and it has no funds with which to pay its bills.

Under the leadership of former Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, Iran ousted a British-controlled oil company from her soil and claimed the properties as her own in 1951. Since that time, the country's rich oil wells, which formerly provided the Iranian government with its chief source of revenue, have been idle.

The new Iranian leader, General Fazlollah Zahedi, is making every effort to put his country back on its feet. A supporter of the Shah, or King Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, Gen-

eral Zahedi ended Mossadegh's 28-month iron-fisted rule in Iran last month. The new premier has been seeking closer ties with the western nations and has taken strong measures to break up organized communist groups inside his country.

For that reason, and because we feared the Iranians might ask Russia for help if they were turned down by the U. S., we agreed to give additional financial aid to the Middle Eastern land. We are already providing the Iranians with \$23 million a year in special assistance to help improve their living conditions. The U. S. has also made other economic and military aid available to Iran in the past.

## Politics in the Air

The next big national elections are still more than a year away. Nevertheless, both political parties are already firing their big campaign guns in preparation for the forthcoming contests. In November 1954, the country's voters will be asked to fill about one third of the 96 Senate seats and elect all 435 members of the House of Representatives.

Tonight, Democratic leaders from all over the nation are to open a two-day political conference in Chicago. They will honor Adlai Stevenson, 1952 Democratic candidate for the Presidency, who returned from a round-the-world tour last month. They will also work out Democratic campaign strategy for the 1954 congressional race. Stevenson and former President Harry Truman will be the chief speakers at the political rally.

The GOP, meanwhile, plans to hold the first of a series of political get-togethers at the end of this week. National Republican Committee Chairman Leonard Hall and Illinois Senator Everett Dirksen are among leading GOP officials to address forthcoming meetings in Chicago and elsewhere.

## MIGs vs. Sabres

Last March, Frank Jarecki, a Polish flyer, risked death to fly his late-model Russian MIG jet plane across the Iron Curtain to a Danish island. Allied engineers closely studied the escaped flyer's MIG before returning it to the Reds.

Since his escape from Soviet-controlled Poland, Jarecki has been trying out our planes. How do our jet

fighters compare with the MIGs? Jarecki's answer to this question is of interest to the nation's military experts as well as civilians. Writing in *This Week Magazine*, he has this to say about Soviet and Allied planes:

"As far as I know, I am the only man in the world who has flown both American fighter jets and the latest model Russian MIGs. I have also flown British jet craft. It is my opinion that the MIG is far and away the best fighter jet of the lot. Why have the MIGs then made such a poor showing against American Sabre-jets in Korea? There are two reasons for this: The Sabres had better pilots and better gunsights. Russia is catching up with us by improving its gunsights, and she has highly-trained pilots.

"America's top fighter, the Sabre, is too heavy and has too many gadgets to keep up with the lighter and faster MIG. The Red plane is much more maneuverable and can climb faster than the U.S. fighter—features that may mean the difference between life and death to the pilot in combat.

"What do I think the U. S. Air Force should do? The MIG, in my opinion, should be copied and improved upon. If the super-MIG, now on the designing boards of American aircraft manufacturers, becomes the official U. S. fighter, that is good news for the Allied cause. I think it would be a serious mistake for the U. S. to rely on the clumsy Sabre as its chief jet fighter plane."

## Citizenship Day

Communities throughout the nation will observe next Thursday, September 17, as Citizenship Day. Colorful ceremonies will be held to remind us of the duties as well as the benefits of U. S. citizenship.

New citizens will be especially honored during these celebrations. There will be young men and women who, within the past year, have reached the voting age of 21 years. There will also be those who have moved to this country from other lands and have met the requirements for becoming citizens.

Both groups of citizens are important to our nation. We take pride in our young people who were born and educated here. We are just as proud that men and women from many parts of the world have chosen the United States as their home.

Thursday is not only a day for

honoring new citizens, but it is also an important anniversary of our Constitution. (See "Historical Backgrounds" on page 8.)

## Art Competition

Do you like to draw? If so, you may want to take part in the U. S. Treasury's Future Unlimited art project. It is sponsored by the Treasury Department to encourage students and adults alike to buy more U. S. Savings Stamps and Bonds.

Students who participate in the project should show, in drawings, illustrations, or cartoons, what they hope to gain by investing regularly in U. S. Bonds and Stamps. No prizes are awarded, but the best drawings are to be put on display at state Savings Bonds headquarters, and at the Treasury in the nation's capital. All drawings should be submitted to your teacher before next February.

For additional information, write to Future Unlimited Art Project, U. S. Savings Bonds Division, Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

## The UN and Korea

Tomorrow, the United Nations General Assembly is scheduled to open its new fall session. In the forthcoming meeting, as in the special UN parley last month, the question of Korea's future is likely to be among the important issues to be discussed.

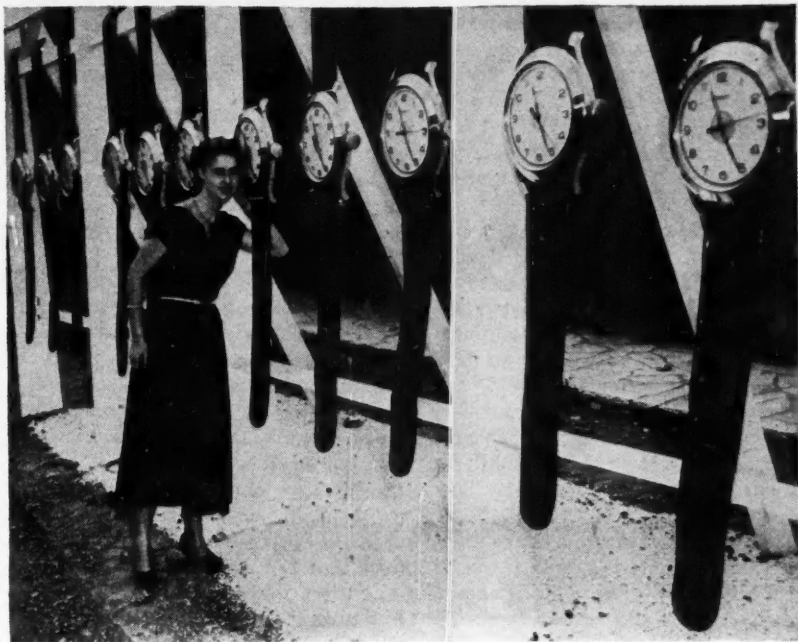


ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL PHOTO

## ROMAN BANQUET IN HAWAII.

This year's Latin Club at Theodore Roosevelt High in Honolulu thought up a banquet to show that Latin study can be both interesting and entertaining. Incidentally, the picture gives a good idea of the cosmopolitan make-up of the people of the U. S. Islands. Guard for the flag (left) is Bill Abernethy, Mississippi-born. Eagle Bearer for Caesar's 10th Legion is Charles Marshman, part Japanese and part Scotch-Irish. Teacher of the class is Alice Carlson, of Swedish descent.





THESE WRIST WATCHES won't fit your wrist and probably would be difficult to carry. They're advertising a German watch fair in Frankfurt. They work.

In the August session, the world body paved the way for a special October meeting of UN representatives and those of the communist foe to discuss Korea's future. The United Nations agreed to limit its peace team to the 16 member countries which took an active part in the fight against the Red aggressors in the Far East. South Korea, not a UN member, was also invited to the parley. North Korea and Red China were called upon to choose their representatives to the conference, and the UN asked Russia to attend the meeting.

Later, the UN peace team proposed October 15 as the date for the Korean conference. At our press time, it is not certain if the Reds will go along with the various UN proposals.

Meanwhile, the United Nations members who fought communism in Korea are patching up a slight rift that developed among them in last month's General Assembly meetings. Britain, Canada, and certain other countries friendly to us wanted India, which sent an ambulance unit but no fighting men to Korea, to take part in the October parley. These nations also argued that the UN and communist representatives, while discussing Korea's future, should try for a settlement of other Asian problems.

The U. S. opposed these suggestions. We held that only the countries which fought in Korea ought to help decide that land's future. We also argued that, since South Korea strongly opposed Indian participation in the Korean parley, it would only complicate matters to make India a member of the UN group. Finally, the U. S. felt that other Asian problems should not be discussed until after Korea's future is settled.

To show India that we still consider her as a friend, meanwhile, we agreed to back Madame Vijaya Nehru, sister of Indian Prime Minister Nehru, as presiding officer of the 1953 session of the UN General Assembly.

### South of Our Border

In Colombia, more and more rebels are coming out of their mountain strongholds to live as peaceful citizens once again. Many of these rebels had been fighting their country's police and army forces since 1948,

when revolutionary efforts to overthrow the government failed. President Gustavo Roja Pinilla, who seized power last June, has promised to give good treatment to all rebels who voluntarily give themselves up.

Peru and Brazil are making new trade agreements with each other. Terms of these trade pacts were discussed recently by Peru's President Manuel Odria and President Getulio Vargas of Brazil. The two South American countries have also agreed to cooperate in developing shipping ports on the giant Amazon River.

### Study Groups

Tomorrow, a group of leaders representing labor, industry, and agriculture are scheduled to meet with the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to discuss certain of our foreign trade problems. This group is one of several that is advising Congress and the President on economic matters.

Another body, the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, was set up

a short time ago by President Eisenhower to study the "enlargement of commerce between nations". Clarence Randall, head of the Inland Steel Corporation, is chairman of this group.

Still another group set up by the White House will keep a finger on the pulse of the nation's domestic economy. Members of this body, scattered over the nation, will give the President monthly reports on business activities.

### Kashmir Solution Near?

Kashmir's more than four million people are keeping their fingers crossed. They hope nothing will happen to upset the latest efforts to end the long-standing dispute between India and Pakistan over their land. Ever since 1947, when the two big Asiatic countries became independent of British rule, India and Pakistan have quarreled over the border province.

A short time ago, India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Pakistan's Prime Minister Mohammed Ali tentatively agreed to let the people of the disputed land decide their own future. Under the plan, an official from a neutral nation would supervise elections in which Kashmir's inhabitants could decide which country—India or Pakistan—they wish to join.

The Kashmir dispute has been costly to both India and Pakistan. Besides the loss of life suffered by the two sides in clashes over the border province, the squabble has forced both countries to spend over half of their yearly revenues on defense—money that is desperately needed to improve living standards of the people.

### Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with these questions: (1) Is America building enough military strength in view of the continuing international crisis? (2) What are the prospects for West Germany, now that her election is over?

## SPORTS

FROM seven in the morning until three in the afternoon, Gail Peters is a government worker in Washington, D. C. She goes about her work quietly and efficiently, drafting and checking maps at the office of the U. S. Geological Survey. Seeing her at work, a visitor would never dream that he was in the presence of one of the nation's top-ranking women athletes.

The fact is, though, that Gail is the leading woman swimmer in the country. She clinched that title without the slightest doubt in the women's national swimming meet at Portland, Oregon, last month. Employing the butterfly breaststroke, she set meet records in both the 110- and 220-yard races. She also won the 300-yard medley—a race in which each swimmer has to use, in turn, three different strokes. Then she swam on



SWIMMER GAIL PETERS

the winning 880-yard relay team to help the Walter Reed Swimming Club to the team championship.

Gail has come a long way since she learned to swim in a creek near her home in Trenton, New Jersey. After graduating from Trenton Central High School—where she was co-captain of the swimming team—she entered a few meets and did well.

At these meets, Gail was impressed by some of the girl swimmers who were coached by Jimmy Campbell of Washington, D. C. Upon her request, Campbell, swimming coach at Walter Reed Hospital in the nation's capital, agreed to instruct her, too. The New Jersey girl went to Washington, got a job there, and has been one of the nation's best swimmers ever since.

Last year Gail went to Helsinki, Finland, as a member of the U. S. Olympic team. She pulled a muscle in training, and had not fully recovered when her race came up. She was 10 seconds behind her usual pace, and lost out. Now she is determined to earn a place on the 1956 Olympic team and make a good showing in international competition.

Gail practices every day from four until six in the swimming pool. When she can find time, she likes to attend movies and collect stamps. Presently she is looking forward to adding some Australian stamps to her collection three years from now. It is in Australia that the 1956 Olympics are to be held.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

"Yes, stamp collecting is educational," said the mother to her visitor. "For instance, where is Hungary, son?" "Two pages in front of Italy," answered the boy looking up from his albums.

Freshman: "Why so down-hearted?" Sophomore: "Wrote home the other day for cash for a study lamp." Frosh: "And?" Soph: "They sent me a study lamp."

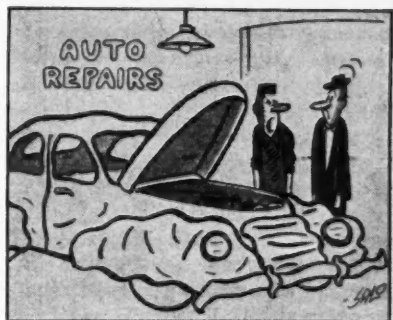
Mrs. Gabby: "Doctor, why does a small cavity feel so large to the tongue?" Dentist: "Just the natural tendency of your tongue to exaggerate, I suppose."

Three men lived on the 25th floor of an apartment building. One day the elevator was out of order so they had to walk up the stairs to their apartment. To pass the time, they decided that the first man would sing a song, the second would tell a joke, and the third would tell a sad story.

They were on the 24th flight of stairs when it was the third man's turn. All he said was "I forgot the key."

Bill: "Enjoy your vacation, Tom?" Tom: "No. High rates and rain. It was a case of staying out and getting wet or going in and getting soaked."

Henry: "She said she would be faithful to the end." Homer: "Why that sounds good!" Henry: "Yes, but I'm the half-back."



"We could fix it, but it would be cheaper to ship it back to the factory and have it run through the assembly line again."





CIVIL DEFENSE WORKER in outfit that offers protection in rescue work

## Civil Defense

(Concluded from page 1)

any approaching bomber long before it reached our borders. It would include the use of guided missiles.

What is holding us back from a full-fledged effort along these lines? In the first place, many federal officials doubt that the proposed system would be as effective as its promoters claim. Second, a large number of our congressmen and administrative leaders don't want to spend the 16 billion dollars or more that such a project would cost.

Recent efforts in Washington have been aimed at cutting government expenses and eventually reducing taxes. U. S. officials may fear that huge outlays for protection against enemy bombers would anger the taxpayers. On the other hand many observers believe that our people would actually demand these expenditures if it were clearly realized how badly we need to improve our air raid defenses.

### Present Situation

Whatever steps may be taken in the future, our present situation is this: (1) Russia can send large numbers of planes, carrying atom bombs, to raid our industrial centers. (2) Most of those planes would reach their targets.

So we should be getting ready to withstand, as well as possible, the large-scale bombing of American cities. If such bombing occurs, we must be able to avoid panic, put out fires, rescue people from wrecked buildings, and keep our war effort going despite the damage. We must be ready with medical supplies and aid centers—located near but not in the most likely target areas—to care for the wounded and homeless. However, we lag further behind in our preparations for these civil defense measures than in any other part of our national defense effort.

We can't correctly say that nothing is being done on civil defense. Federal, state, and local agencies have worked hard on this problem, even though they seem to have accomplished little in comparison with what is needed.

Primary responsibility in the matter is being left to state and local authorities. This is because most civil defense activities are organized around regular local public services.

For instance, any city that suffers an atomic attack will need large numbers of trained volunteer fire fighters, working in cooperation with the local fire department.

A few states and cities have made good progress in organizing their civil defense and in conducting practice drills. Others have done very little.

The federal government's civil defense role is mainly to assist state and local agencies. Our Federal Civil Defense Administration runs regular training courses in civil defense work, attended by leaders in this field from all parts of the nation. It helps state and local governments to pay for materials that are being obtained for use in case of atomic attack.

Uncle Sam wants to help the states and cities stockpile about 148 million dollars' worth of emergency equipment. Roughly a fourth of these supplies had been purchased or ordered by the end of last June. The federal government itself plans to obtain over half a billion dollars' worth of medical goods, emergency engineering equipment, and other items, and store them in convenient locations just outside the areas that are most likely to be bombed. However, only 17 per cent of these supplies had been received or even ordered by the end of June.

We would, in case of atomic attack, need an estimated 18 or 19 million well-trained civil defense workers—rescue teams, air raid wardens, first-aid workers, fire-fighters, extra traffic police, messengers, and so on. At present, only about 4½ million Americans are enrolled for civil defense duties, and some of these have not yet received much training.

Cities regarded as likely targets for air raids are setting up sirens and other warning devices. In the nation as a whole, these alarm systems are about half completed.

Various cities have gone to considerable trouble in picking out certain structures as air raid shelters. At some distance from the center of a blast, subways and sturdy buildings can give a great deal of protection—if people get advance warning so that they can reach these places.

But many observers say this: "Although the shelters now available would afford some protection, they are still inadequate. Instead of counting on these makeshifts, we should plan to hustle the people out of each endangered city when enemy planes approach. Inhabitants of each city should now be told exactly what routes to follow, and where to go, in case they get word of a threatened bombing raid."

Civil defense officials haven't approved this idea, because they fear that our nation's present air raid warning system wouldn't give notice long enough in advance for an orderly evacuation. They say that most of our cities could now count on about 15 minutes' advance notice before a bombing raid.

If we eventually set up a fool-proof radar network that will assure two or more hours' warning, these officials continue, then we can quickly move large numbers of people to places of relative safety when an attack is on the way. But we do not have such a warning system at the present time, and a great deal of money would have to be spent on establishing one. It is up to the American people to decide whether this type of "life insurance" would be worth its cost.

Another subject of considerable discussion is this: The government isn't

seeking to distribute its vital defense production among factories in widely scattered areas—so that if some were destroyed, others could keep turning out war goods. On the contrary, defense officials recently have been concentrating America's arms production in fewer and fewer plants in order to save money.

Many people argue that this policy should be reversed. They recall a recent Michigan fire which destroyed the only factory that was equipped to produce a certain kind of automobile transmission. The destruction of this plant has seriously handicapped one of our largest auto companies. We shouldn't run the risk, it is argued, of letting a single bomb similarly hamper any phase of our military output.

These are some of the defense problems that become more and more urgent as Moscow's stockpile of atomic weapons grows, and as Russia begins to produce the hydrogen bomb. But many people—public officials as well as private citizens—are practically ignoring the dangers we face.

### Atomic Secrets

Would our citizens be stirred to take added interest in civil defense matters if the government started releasing more information about atomic and hydrogen weapons? Some observers say "Yes," and they argue as follows:

"How can we expect people to do anything constructive about preparing for an atomic or hydrogen bombing attack when they are told so little? All sorts of confusing rumors have been circulated, and our government has done almost nothing to keep the facts clear. Not long ago a prominent lawmaker stated, *incorrectly*, that a hydrogen bomb exploding in Chicago would also destroy Milwaukee—90 miles away.

"Anyone who believes such a statement is likely to conclude that the task of civil defense is completely hopeless. Yet, top government leaders have made little effort to set the record straight.

"We could release a considerable amount of now-secret atomic information without helping Russia. Since the Soviet Union is able to produce atomic weapons, she obviously knows

many of the facts that our government keeps from its own people."

Americans who take an opposing view say: "We can't be certain as to what Russia knows. Most experts think she is still considerably behind us in the atomic and hydrogen race. If we start releasing much atomic information, we might give her some clues to short cuts that would help her catch up.

"Actually, the American public has been given large amounts of information about the effect of atomic explosions. But our people haven't made use of the facts that are available. Civil defense agencies have described inexpensive basement bomb shelters that can be constructed in the home. Hardly any families have bothered to build such shelters. People are urged to volunteer for civil defense work, but few have done so. Americans don't necessarily need more information; they just need to wake up!"

Though the general public is often condemned for lack of interest in civil defense needs, certain observers contend that our national leaders haven't emphasized these needs as strongly as they might. It is pointed out that former President Truman never made a major appeal for public action on civil defense; and that up to this time President Eisenhower hasn't done so either.

Truman and Eisenhower, it is also said, have both been very moderate in their requests to Congress for civil defense funds, yet Congress has granted *much less than the Presidents have asked*.

No matter what our government does or fails to do, however, you as an individual citizen should not remain inactive. The best way to make sure that we get adequate protection against enemy attack is for the people to demand such protection. Write to your congressman and let him know that you are deeply concerned over our nation's survival. Ask whether he thinks we are sufficiently prepared to ward off enemy air attacks, and to cope with the problems that atomic or hydrogen bombing would bring.

Meanwhile, check with your nearest local civil defense headquarters to see how you can help in your own community.

## Message to Youth

I urge the high school students of America to give the atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb the extraordinary consideration and action demanded by the knowledge that these fearsome weapons are in the hands of our potential enemies.

Your new generation must face an unknown future realistically. You are aware of the atomic facts of life. You know that even the "Model T" Hiroshima bomb destroyed some 70,000 lives, that the Russians have at least 400 long-range bombers that can reach any home in the United States, that at least 70 per cent of these bombers would get through to their targets, and that the attackers would probably try for another sneak surprise like Pearl Harbor.

America has always depended on its youth. The Atomic Age of nuclear weapons has not changed this—it has intensified it.

For the sake of your own and your Nation's survival, join the ranks of Civil Defense now. Take a first aid course. Join the Ground Observer Corps. Urge your parents, your

friends, your local, state, and national leaders to build a Civil Defense that will keep America the land of the free.

VAL PETERSON,  
Federal Civil Defense  
Administrator



HARRIS & EWING



## FOR A BETTER AMERICA

LAST week this column opened a discussion of how recreation facilities can help develop good citizens and prevent juvenile delinquency. We stated that we would next tell about some communities that have done a good job in providing leisure-time activities for their young people.

However, we have decided to postpone our description of the successful recreation projects and tell the following story about a disturbing series of events in the nation's capital.

The managers of a Washington, D. C., television station have encountered serious trouble in their efforts to provide entertainment for teenagers. Some time ago this station launched a summer program of televised dancing to popular recorded music. Each week-day afternoon it let nearly 200 teen-age boys and girls enter the studio to take part. Station managers felt that their program, besides being interesting to the TV audience, would provide pleasure for large numbers of young people.

Soon, though, the program began attracting rowdy gangs from various sections of the city. These gangs, gathering in the vicinity of the studio, have looted neighborhood stores and restaurants, pulled knives on protesting merchants, engaged in street fights, and committed countless acts of vandalism. At least one young person—injured in a fight—has gone to the hospital, and several have gone to jail.

One store owner in the area says: "My business is off about 10 per cent because of the rough kids who hang around."

According to the managers of the TV station, vigorous efforts have been made to stop the trouble. New, non-transferable admission cards were issued to carefully screened groups of young people. Rowdies, it is claimed, were successfully barred from the studio. Nearby merchants, though, contend that lawlessness in the neighborhood has continued.

The broadcasters kept their program on the air and defended it against critics—saying that most of the young participants enjoyed it in the proper spirit. They also insisted that not all the acts of vandalism done near the station in recent months could be blamed on youths originally attracted to that area by the program.

This story illustrates a big problem. Here was a TV station that wanted to provide some worth-while recreation for the teen-agers of Washington, D. C. Its plans were threatened with ruin by a group of "young punks" who made up a fairly small percentage of the total number that came to the programs.

How can such challenges be met? How can the unruly be persuaded to cooperate—or at least be kept from wrecking the constructive projects of others? Some communities, now running successful recreation programs, apparently have succeeded in enlisting practically everyone's cooperation.

What kind of experiences has your town had in this respect? How would you have handled the problem that confronted the TV station management in Washington, D. C.? Why not write to us on this subject.



Wilson



Anderson



Radford



Talbott



Twining



Ridgway



Carney



Stevens

## Our Top Defense Leaders

IN the Pentagon, across the Potomac River from Washington, D. C., the nation's defense planners are hard at work. In this massive building, which houses the Defense Department, top civilian and military leaders map out the country's security programs.

A civilian, Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson, directs the nation's far-flung defense organization. He acts as the President's right-hand man on matters dealing with national security. And, with the help of other high-ranking civilian and military leaders, Wilson strives to determine our defense needs and how to meet them.

Among the Defense Secretary's helpers are the civilian heads of each branch of our armed services. They are Secretary of the Army Robert Stevens; Secretary of the Navy Robert Anderson; and Secretary of the Air Force Harold Talbott. They meet regularly with Wilson and with the military heads of the armed forces to decide broad defense policies. When meeting as a body, this group is called the Armed Forces Policy Council.

### Joint Chiefs of Staff

Another group, the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), advises Secretary Wilson and the President on military matters. This body, which meets two or three times a week, is made up of a chairman and the military heads of the three big branches of the armed forces. Admiral Arthur Radford is chairman. Other JCS members are General Matthew Ridgway, of the Army; Admiral Robert Carney, who speaks for the Navy; and General Nathan Twining, who represents the Air Force.

Here are brief sketches of these leading personalities in our defense set-up:

Charles Wilson, born 63 years ago in Minerva, Ohio, was president of the gigantic General Motors Corporation before becoming Defense Secretary early this year. It was as GM head, during World War II, that Wilson first became familiar with all kinds of defense production problems.

Robert Stevens, 54, is civilian head of the Army. Born in Fanwood, New Jersey, he went to work in his family's textile plant after graduating from Yale University. He became a successful textile manufacturer. In time,

he had a hand in directing the affairs of a number of other business and industrial enterprises.

Robert Anderson, 43, was a lawyer and businessman before becoming Secretary of the Navy under the Eisenhower administration. Born on a farm near Burleson, Texas, Anderson was a successful cotton and dairy farmer in his youth. During World War II, he served as civilian aide to top Army officials.

Harold Talbott, 65, played a role in the development of aircraft long before he became Air Force Secretary at the start of the year. After studying engineering at Yale, Talbott helped his father found the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company in his home town of Dayton, Ohio. He has also served as a top official of the North American Aviation Company and other firms.

Admiral Arthur Radford, 57, has devoted much of his life to the Navy. Born in Chicago, Illinois, Radford graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1916. He has served in the Navy's sea as well as its air arm. During World War II, Radford was in the thick of the naval fighting against Japanese-held Pacific bases. He became head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff last August.

General Matthew Ridgway, 58, has spent most of his life in the Army. The son of a Colonel, he moved from one Army post to another in his early years. After graduating from West Point in 1917, he helped train American troops for duty in World War I. In World War II, Ridgway directed the first major night airborne assault of the war, when Sicily was invaded in 1943. He headed the UN forces in Korea for about a year and a half. In May, 1952, he became supreme commander of all NATO forces in Europe—a post he held until he was made Army Chief of Staff last August.

Admiral Robert Carney, 58, was born in Vallejo, California. After graduating from the Naval Academy in 1916, he went on active sea duty. He has also acted as an adviser on the building of Uncle Sam's naval vessels. A specialist in submarine warfare, he served on anti-sub duty during World War II. Before taking over as Chief of the Navy last August, Carney directed NATO's land and sea forces in southern Europe.

General Nathan Twining, who will be 56 next month, has been Air Force Chief since last July. Once an infantryman, Twining became a pilot a few years after graduating from West Point in 1919. Before taking over his present post, he served as top assistant to former Air Force head General Hoyt Vandenberg.

Lieutenant Colonel Marion Carl, of the Marine Corps, set a new unofficial world's record by flying his Douglas-built Skyrocket plane higher than any other airplane has flown before. Colonel Carl's tiny, swept-wing craft reached a height of 83,235 feet—almost 16 miles. Though the top speed of his plane was not made public, it is believed to have gone well over 1,000 miles per hour. In making this test flight, the Marine pilot wore a special Navy high altitude suit, which has so many gadgets that it took him more than an hour to put it on.

The previous altitude record for airplanes was made by Bill Bridgeman, a civilian flyer, in 1951. Bridgeman, also flying a Skyrocket, reached 74,494 feet, and his craft flew at a top speed of 1,238 miles per hour.

### References

*Newsweek*, August 31, 1953, has two articles on the H-bomb and our defenses: "Survive the H-Bomb" reports on an interview with Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson. "The H-Bomb and Continental Air Defense" is by retired Air Force General Carl Spaatz.

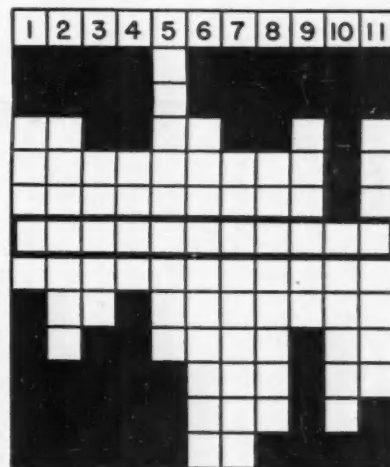
"The French Family Boursier," by Robert C. Doty, *The New York Times Magazine*, June 7, 1953.

"Decline of French Power Shakes Western Alliance," *U. S. News & World Report*, August 21, 1953.

### FRENCH PUZZLE

Fill in the numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given here. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will enclose the name of a troubled region. Solution next week.

1. French river.
2. African territory where France is having colonial troubles.
3. Capital city.
4. Initials of an organization to which France belongs.
5. The French are at war here.
6. French-held island.
7. Frenchman famous in American history.
8. Mountain range.
9. Became French Premier this summer.
10. Western Hemisphere country that France helped to build.
11. French military hero and political leader.



### Last Week

Across: Peiping China. Vertical: 1. Japan; 2. Seoul; 3. Chiang; 4. Panmun-jom; 5. Thailand; 6. Nehru; 7. Yangtze; 8. Indochina; 9. Rhee; 10. Tibet; 11. United Nations; 12. Mao.



# Careers for Tomorrow

## The Physical Therapist

**A**RE you interested in medicine and medical problems? Can you deal firmly, yet patiently and sympathetically, with people? If so, you may wish to make physical therapy your life's work.

**Your duties** as a physical therapist would be to work with patients—wounded soldiers and paralysis victims, for instance—who have lost the use of muscles because of accident or illness. With heat, massage, electricity, water, and exercise, the therapist attempts to restore a damaged muscle to its former state or to make it possible for a patient to lead a normal life without the use of the muscle. Like a nurse, a physical therapist works only under a doctor's orders and never prescribes treatments independently.

**Your preparation** would include attendance at a college giving special training in the field. Some of these schools accept high school graduates; others require that applicants be graduates of nursing or physical education schools, or that they have had at least two years in a liberal arts college. In any event, officials of the physical therapy schools want applicants to have studied as much science as possible before they undertake their professional training.

The physical therapy course covers from one to four years, depending

upon the individual's background. If one has only a high school diploma, his therapy study will take four years. If he has had some work beyond high school, the course will take less time to complete.

At a therapy school, students take such subjects as anatomy, pathology, neurology, and psychology. They also learn the methods of treatment and have some clinical practice under experienced persons.

**Job opportunities** for physical therapists are varied. A few work on private cases, just as some nurses do. Most, though, are associated with hospitals, welfare agencies, schools, or visiting nurses' associations. Others are employed by the federal government.

**Salaries** for persons trained in this field are satisfactory. Outside the government, there is no standard salary scale for this profession. In the federal service, salaries range from \$3,400 to \$9,300 a year. Outside they may start as low as \$2,700. Probably few therapists, except those in high administrative jobs, earn more than \$5,000 a year.

**Advantages** in being a physical therapist lie in the satisfaction that comes from helping individuals—men, women, and children—regain the ability to lead useful lives.

**Disadvantages** include the limited



**THE PHYSICAL THERAPIST** plays an important role in the treatment of many ailments

opportunities for advancement in this profession. Moreover, certain individuals, lacking the proper health requirements and mental attitude, would find the work to be nervously exhausting to them.

**Additional information** on physical therapy, including a pamphlet entitled "The Job of the Physical Therapist," which costs 50 cents, and a list of accredited schools can be secured from the American Physical Therapy Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A pamphlet discussing the outlook for women in the field can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Ask for "Physical Therapists," Women's Bureau Bulletin No. 203-1, and enclose 10 cents (in coin) in ordering this publication.

## Study Guide

### Civil Defense

1. What do U. S. authorities say about Russia's present ability to bomb our cities?

2. According to atomic scientist Ralph Lapp, about what portion of an invading air fleet could we now expect to prevent from reaching its targets?

3. Point out some reasons why our government is *not* speedily building a greatly improved system for warding off enemy planes.

4. Why is the primary responsibility for civil defense being left to state and local authorities?

5. What is the federal government's role in civil defense?

6. How far toward their present goals have the nation's civil defense groups gone in storing materials, in recruiting volunteers, and in setting up sirens and other warning devices?

7. Why haven't civil defense officials yet approved the idea of evacuating threatened cities in case of an enemy attack?

8. For what reason do many observers think our defense production should be scattered among large numbers of factories? Why have top U. S. defense officials lately been following a different policy?

### Discussion

1. Who do you think is primarily responsible for the lag in our preparedness to cope with air raids and atomic bombing? How should we remedy the situation? Explain your views.

2. Do you think it is necessary for our people to receive more atomic energy information than they are now getting from the government? Why or why not?

### France

1. Why was August a troubled month for the French?

2. To what extent has the United States helped France in the postwar period?

3. Why are workers discontented in France?

4. What flaws exist in the French tax system?

5. In what ways is the industrial system of that country behind the times?

6. List some reforms that are badly needed if France is to become a great power again.

7. How is France's attitude threatening the plan for a Western European Army?

8. Why has the Korean truce brought new worries to the French?

### Discussion

1. What steps do you think would succeed most quickly in raising living standards in France? Why?

2. If the Chinese should turn their attention to Indochina, do you think the United States should give further aid to the French and their native allies? Explain your stand.

### Miscellaneous

1. Briefly describe the latest developments in the Iranian situation.

2. What is happening in Kashmir?

3. Explain the purpose of Democratic Party meetings which are taking place in Chicago today and tomorrow.

4. What are some of the biggest problems facing the nation's schools at the present time?

5. According to Polish flyer, Frank Jarecki, how does our Sabre-jet fighter compare with the Russian MIG?

6. What is the purpose of Citizenship Day and how is it observed?

7. List some of the decisions which have been made by the UN with respect to the coming Korean conference.

### Pronunciations

El Glaoui—él glou'í (ou as in out)  
Fazlollah Zahedi—fā-zlō-lā' zā-hē-dē'  
Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wā-hur-lāl' nē-rō

Laniel—lā-nyēl'  
Mohammed Mossadegh—mōō-hām'mud maw-sā-dēk

Mohammed Riza Pahlevi—mōō-hām'-mud ri-zā' pā-lā-vē

Reynaud—rē-nō'  
Vijaya Pandit—vī-jay'ā pān'dit

# Historical Backgrounds - - Our Constitution

**O**NE hundred sixty-six years ago this week, the United States Constitution was signed in Philadelphia. Our country will honor the anniversary on September 17 by observing Citizenship Day.

Although the Revolutionary War gave our American states their independence from Great Britain, these states were not drawn together into a real nation until the Constitution was adopted. Prior to the time of this Constitution, the attempts of our original states to work as a united group were not very successful.

### Early Weaknesses

True, they had a central government under a written framework known as the Articles of Confederation, but these Articles made up a weak document. It allowed the states to behave almost as though they were independent countries. It didn't even provide a sure way of collecting money to pay the central government's expenses. American leaders soon realized that their government, under the Articles of Confederation, could neither keep order at home nor win respect abroad.

On May 26, 1787, a convention met in Philadelphia to see what improvements could be made. The meeting was not large. Only 55 delegates came, and 14 of these went home before the proceedings were finished. But this convention, though small, was a gathering of statesmen. George Washington was present. So were James Madison, Benjamin Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton. Washington was chosen to preside.

The convention's work was long and

sometimes discouraging. There were many disagreements and deadlocks. Often it appeared that nothing at all would be accomplished. At the very beginning, a conflict arose over whether the group should write a wholly new Constitution, or merely revise the Articles of Confederation. Delegates favoring an entirely new document finally won.

Then came disagreements between the large states and the small, clashes between North and South, and various other disputes. Some delegates fought unsuccessfully for a plan that would have given us a committee or council of Chief Executives, instead of a single President.

Not until September 8 was a committee able to start drawing up the new Constitution in final form. This eight-man team made one striking change in the plans received from the convention as a whole. Originally it had been decided that the Constitu-

tion would begin: "We, the People of the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, . . ." and so on. This was changed to "We, the People of the United States, . . ." as a means of emphasizing our national unity.

The document was signed on September 17, 1787. Then began the debate over whether it should be adopted. By the summer of 1788, 11 states had accepted the new Constitution. This was two more than the number needed for adoption.

Down through the years, the Constitution has continued to grow. The 10 amendments known as the Bill of Rights were adopted in 1791. These promise Americans such basic liberties as freedom of speech and freedom of religion.

In all, 22 amendments have been added to the Constitution. The most recent, adopted in 1951, declares that "no person shall be elected to the office of President more than twice."



**THE CONSTITUTION**, signed in 1787, is the foundation stone of our democracy